

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

UNDER PRIMA RECLAMATION ORDINANCE NO. 16 of 1889, the work of reclaiming the foreshore from the foot of WING WO STREET to the foot of POTTINGER STREET will be commenced on MONDAY, the 1st May. A double row of piles will be driven into the sea bed to mark the line of the new Sea Wall. Masters of Vessels, Launches, Junks, Cargo Boats, &c., are hereby warned that they must use caution in approaching within 50 yards of the works, and they will be held responsible for any damage caused by them to the piles or any part of the works.

P. D. ORMSBY,
Director of Public Works. [579a]
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1899.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIMUN."
Captain Milroy, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1899. [577a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN."
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1899. [578a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's New Screw Steamship.

"DIAMANTE."
Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, the 1st May.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Manager.
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1899. [573a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship.

"PREUSSEN."
Captain R. Heintze, will leave for the outward German Mail about the 2nd May, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1899. [574a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

"HOHENZOLLERN."
Captain E. Woltersdorff, will leave for the above ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1899. [574a]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORTS

(For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,
Red Capsule \$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Black
Seal Capsule 16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra superior, Violet
Capsule (Old Bottled) 0.40

Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These Wines are too favourably known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.
At Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong, on the 26th instant, the wife of I. DALLON, 1. M. Customs, of a daughter. [576a]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 27th.

The German Ambassador has strongly protested against Capt. Coghlan's speech. The Hon. John Hay (Secretary of State) has expressed his disapproval of it and intimated that the Admiralty will take action in the matter. The German Press is moderate, treating the speech as a post-prandial oration. At the same banquet at which Capt. Coghlan made the speech, he recited a coarse ballad about the Emperor William, which the Ambassador disdains to notice.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain in defending a vote for barracks in South Africa said, that the enormous increase of offensive or defensive forces of the Transvaal was the sole reason for increasing the British garrison.

(From Japanese Papers.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

TOKYO, April 19th.
A telegram has reached the Government giving a sketch of the negotiations which have been in progress between Count Muraviev, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, K.C.B., the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Great Britain and Russia recently entered upon these negotiations to arrive at an understanding with a view to removing the differences between the two countries in East Asia.

Great Britain proposes (1) That the central part of China south of the Yellow Sea (including the Yangtze Valley) be included in the sphere of British influence; (2) That Newchwang be made a free port, being excluded from the sphere of either country.

Russia proposes that the Yellow River should form the boundary between the spheres of influence of the two countries, and opposes Newchwang being made a free port, on the ground that the territory north of the Yellow River is within the Russian sphere of influence. It is presumed that a satisfactory settlement of the negotiations will prove very difficult.

ITALIAN GUARD WITHDRAWN FROM PEKING.

PEKING, April 19th.
The Italian marines for the protection of the Italian Legation here were withdrawn this morning. The only foreign soldiers remaining here are Germans.

(Special Telegram to the Straits Times.)

AN AMOK.

FIVE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED.

PENANG, April 19th, 1.40 p.m.
Yesterday a man who was running amok at the village of Jelutong, one and a half mile from Penang, killed five persons and wounded six.

A Corporal of Police shot the amok-runner.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 27th at 11 55 a.m.: The barometer has fallen on the China coast, and in the extreme North. Pressure is low in the N. part of the Sea of Japan and highest between the E. coast of China and W. Japan. Gradients slight with moderate monsoon on the China coast. FORECAST:—Moderate E. winds; dull, probably some rain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FOUR Chinamen for loitering within 50 yards of Kellett Island were fined \$5 each at the Magistracy this morning.

Two Chinamen were fined \$25 this morning at the Magistracy for keeping a common gaming house. The fines were paid and the men discharged.

Lui Shui was sentenced at the Magistracy this morning to twelve months' hard labour for being found in the colony during his term of banishment from Hongkong.

The approximate total of the American strength now in the Philippines, en route, or under orders for the islands is 40,000 officers and men of the combined army and navy forces. No further reinforcements are now in contemplation.

THE following alteration in the character of the Shaweshaan Light is notified:—The new Light is Dioptric, Occulting, of the First Order, showing a fixed white light varied by an eclipse every 15 seconds. It is elevated 225 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible for a distance of 22 nautical miles.

A JAPANESE paper learns that Marquis Saigo, Minister of State for Home Affairs, has issued instructions to Superintendents of local police to employ competent English interpreters at each of the police stations at the principal cities, towns, and other places, for the purpose of facilitating the management of police business connected with foreigners.

ACCORDING to Japanese papers, the new torpedo-boat destroyer *Murakumo*, built in England, arrived at Sasebo on the 14th inst., while another torpedo-boat destroyer, the *Shinonome*, also built in England, safely arrived at Yokosuka on the following day. The two boats are each 63 metres long and 6 metres wide and are of 279 tons displacement.

THE Japanese tea guilds have arranged for the opening of a tea-drinking stall at the Parle Exhibition, and have decided to exhibit some teas and generally push forward the sales of Japanese tea. The grounds for the site of the tea stall has already been obtained. The Government has agreed to grant 25,000 yen towards the expenditure, and the Formosan Government will make similar grant.

THE Sanitary Inspectors had eight cases up at the Magistracy this morning for infringing the ordinance concerning cockfights and parties between cubicles. Seven paid the \$25, while the eighth was imprisoned.

THE five seamen were brought up to-day for judgment at the Magistracy on the charge of assaulting Frank Star, and were awarded the following punishments. Thomas O'Toole was sentenced to six months, Charles Blatchford fourteen days, Peter McIntyre and Henry Gillman to one month each with hard labour.

MR. Long, the United States Secretary to the Navy, is arranging for a mosquito fleet to undertake police duty on the coasts and inland waters of the Philippines. Some of the big ocean tugs which formed the Cuban fleet that operated round the Cuban coast will be utilised for this purpose. They will go up the Pacific coast and proceed to Manila by way of the Aleutians, Hakodate, and Hongkong.

THE U. S. Congress has reduced the number of sailors from 20,000 to 15,000, and the Navy Department feels obliged to put half of the home squadron out of commission. Should events in the East require further ships to be sent, the reserve will soon be exhausted. The Senate has also reduced the number of ships to be built and will, in effect, prevent any from being built if it persists in refusing to allow the Government to pay a fair price for armour-plate.

A SHOCKING outrage is reported to have taken place at Palmetto, in Georgia (U.S.A.). A number of negroes had been sent to gnol on a charge of having attempted to burn Palmetto, and nine of these were shot by a band of 100 men, who rode up on horseback and raided the prison. None of the victims was killed, though most of them sustained very severe injuries. Distressing scenes took place when the wives and children of the unfortunate negroes heard of the outrage. The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward for the arrest of the assassins.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Dorabjee Nowrojee	.....\$50
Hon. Wei Yuk	.....20
Mme. L. V. Musso	.....15
Hon. W. Meigh Goodman	.....15
H. M. V. Nemazee	.....10
Capt. C. V. Lloyd	.....10
E. Pabany	.....10
M. M. Esselmay	.....10
Hon. F. H. May	.....10
G. C. Anderson	.....10
J. F. B.	.....10
W. H. Percival	.....10
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	.....10
D. Nornala	.....10

IN connection with the Hongkong Volunteers a rifle match between teams from the following branches of the Service will take place at the Naval Range, Kowloon, on Saturday, May 6th, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Navy, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and H.K. Volunteers. The following men are requested to obtain as much practice as possible with the Lee-Metford rifle: A team of ten will be chosen from amongst them to represent the Corps. Rifles on loan may be obtained at Headquarters.—Capt. Chapman, Lieut. Macdonald, Sergt. D. Brown, Sergts. McPhail, Rutter, Henderson, Lammer, Skelton, Corp. Gow, Bombr. Hart, Gunners Macdonald, Stewart and Toller.

THE HINTERLAND TROUBLE.

THE ATTACK THAT FAILED.
Yesterday, or last night, as we stated several days ago, a grand attack was to be made upon the British troops in the hinterland by no less than forty thousand Chinese troops, and, after our small body of men had been annihilated, this great force was to advance upon Kowloon and wipe the hated "foreign devils" from the face of the earth. Needless to say, the attack did not take place and the night passed quite quietly; but, nevertheless, there was a mild panic amongst certain of the Chinese servants who were evidently fully convinced that the situation was most grave. We hear that several of the European inhabitants of the peninsula slept with arms handy in case of an alarm.

A THREATENED STRIKE.
From Chinese sources we learn that emissaries, from the mainland are now at work in Hongkong, striving to induce the coolies and servants generally to go on strike for a time, in order to show their disapproval of the action taken by the authorities in the new territory. We publish this information in order that the authorities may be on their guard and so nip any attempt at a strike in the bud. It may be that the officials are in possession of full information upon the subject, but of any intention on the part of the Chinese to resist the British occupation of the new territory we think that a hint dropped of what is to be apprehended may not be out of place. At all events it can do no harm and lead to the saving of thousands of dollars.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

On March 17th M. Lockroy explained the Naval Estimates to the Chamber. He refuted the objection that France could not afford to be in the first rank with both fleet and army, and relied greatly for naval superiority on the newly perfected submarine vessel. He gave some revelations of the weakness of the defence of the arsenals some months ago, which would have gone far to justify M. Cochier. At Brest, Toulon and Cherbourg, on the first day of mobilisation, only one-third of the batteries could have been manned. All this had now been altered. M. Raiberti on March 18th argued again attempting to reach supremacy in both fleet and army, and recommended land defences for the forts abroad. Then Admiral Riencier, Minister of Marine in 1893, made a violent attack on M. Lockroy and his administration. On March 20th Admiral de Cuverville, who is not a deputy, was empowered by M. Lockroy to reply for him, but was called to order for a personal attack on Admiral Riencier. Other speakers argued that there was any good in submarine boats they should be kept quiet lest England should set to work and build them. M. Lockroy said no harm would be done, for the published descriptions were deliberately incorrect.

THE PUNJON MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Manager of the Punjon Mining Co., Limited, for March:—

JALIS.

August Shaft.—Level No. 3.—(200 feet Level).—Prospecting Winze No. 1.—Drives from this winze were continued 39ft. In several directions following ore bodies, which are much twisted about and more of the nature of pockets than lodes here. A winze was sunk from one of these drives 7ft. to follow some ore. A very little rich ore was found in doing this work, and all the ore taken out was sent to the Mill. 22 tons, which yielded 63 lbs. dwt. per ton in free gold and some concentrates not yet treated that will give about a dwt. per ton more. No permanent ore body or defined lode, nor anything of a very promising nature, was developed here.

Prospecting Winze No. 3.—Drive easterly from this winze continued 24ft. 5in. on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all too low grade to send to the mill or of any value. This drive is in very hard ground.

TAKKONG.

Shaft.—This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken up lode formation was crossed by this shaft, which is likely the lode had first in Level No. 1. Level No. 2.—This was opened out at 100ft. from collar of shaft. Drive northerly 17ft. and southerly 11ft. were put in. What is apparently the lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in the drive southerly from shaft and drove put in on it easterly 6ft. and westerly 8ft. This lode is not well defined and of but low grade here, so far as developed.

Level No. 1, Uprise.—This was continued 15ft. which brought it through into adit level above, a total distance of 42ft. from Level No. 1. The lode this uprise is on did not improve any therein and is of questionable milling value. The large body of fair grade ore in adit levels this uprise came into did not extend down at point of uprise but about a foot, which was somewhat disappointing.

Crosscut.—A crosscut was started westerly from shaft at this level and driven northerly 40ft. At about 24ft. in it cut some badly broken up quartz, in what looked like might be a lode formation, but of no value where cut. At 30ft. 6in. in it well defined lode was cut, proving about 10ft. thick in the bottom of the crosscut and the foot wall, having turned perfectly flat, we are not through it yet in the top of the cross cut. Three assays of this ore average a small fraction under one ounce fine gold per ton. This ore is not of a free milling, but refractory character, hence some changes must be made in our plant here to treat it to advantage. The ore is in quantity and quality with further development, which is being and will be pushed on. This lode is almost surely a continuation of the large ore body developed in the adit level above, and cutting it string here at the 50 foot level I consider a promising development.

NEW FIND.

No. 1 Adit Level.—This level was continued 55ft. and stopped. It was driven in country rock and passed through a small lode and some mineralised material.

No. 3 Level was continued 7ft. 5in. when it was stopped. Nothing was developed in these levels or showed them, or in about this lode to appear to me to warrant further prospecting here at present anyway.

Surface work only was done here during the month. A small lot of very good ore was got, and sent to the mill, 20 tons of which yielded in free gold one ounce 11.85 dwt. per ton, and from it some good concentrates were saved, not yet treated; in 36 tons of which 46 tons were treated during the month, yielding in free gold 3 dwt. per ton, and some concentrates, not yet treated. No seemingly permanent body or deposit of ore has been found here yet.

Cleaning out old workings here was continued, but nothing of any value has been found therein as yet.

A little further prospecting work was done here, but nothing of promise being found it was discontinued.

No. 1 Drive West.—This was continued 60ft. but cutting nothing of value it was stopped.

No. 2 Drive.—This was continued and driven from it on a small stringer were put in, a total of 50ft., but nothing of value developed. Considerable prospecting was done in the vicinity of this place, showing further extensive native or ancient workings hereabouts and much gold bearing dirt and "float" quartz on the surface.

Prospecting along the supposed line of lode was continued here and what seems to be the lode developed for several hundred feet, but it is small, being but about 1 ft. thick and of very low grade where cut.

SOME prospecting has been done over our territory and more or less prospecting work prosecuted at a number of places, but one of these places have developed into anything of particular promise as yet.

REDUCTION WORKS.
Mill, 22 Stamps.—These were run equal to 29 full days, treating ore for gold product as follows:—

	Headings	Assayable	Pullton
	3209.5	418.05	161.64
Jalis	32.5	26.65	10.28
Manik Lot 1	20.	82.50	31.85
Manik Lot 2	45.	17.70	6.83

Total.....3368.0 545.50 210.60
Bullion assay here, gold 840.3 fine, Silver 113 fine. Mint Value, Silver at 2s. 5d. per oz. £3 11 7.8 per ounce.

Pans.—Practically no product was treated in these during the month, the little bullion got from them being included in above results from the Stamps.

Cyanide Works.—These works treated 414 tons of sand tailing from Northern end of old dam, or pile. This sand assayed average but 2dwt. 15grs. before treatment. Bullion product 60.36 fine. Assay here, gold 41 fine, silver 104 fine. Mint Value, Silver at 2s. 5d. per oz. £1 6 8.

GENERAL.
Water supply.—This has been sufficient for power and all other requirements.

Rainfall.—9.1 inches at Manager's house. Buildings.—Construction of European residence at Bokit-Sarong progressing.

Machinery.—The erection of winding engine at "Gubun" progressed but slowly owing to sickness among labourers.

Health.—At the Pangkong section it has been generally very good, but at the Bokit Sarong Section both Europeans and Asiatics have suffered considerably from fever.

THE NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

The cruiser *Asahi*, recently built at Yokosuka, entered on active service on the 12th inst. At a dinner given on board on the 16th inst. by her Captain there were present over 120 officers, including Admiral Ito, the President of the Naval Staff Department.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board this afternoon it was reported that in the city of Bombay, for the month of March, 1899, 177 cases of plague were reported and 177 deaths.

A return from the British Consulate at Tainan, Formosa, showed that from March 28th to April 3rd, both days included, 256 cases were reported in the prefecture, there being 180 deaths and 21 recoveries. From January 7th to April 3rd 933 cases were reported, there being 654 deaths and 73 recoveries.

It was reported from the British Consulate, Tamsui, that since the outbreak of plague last year there had been 39 cases in the port, of which three were Japanese and 36 natives. Of these 30 had died, three had recovered, and six were still (April 1st) under treatment.

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

There is a great deal of talk in the columns of the *Yimin* about the prospects of commercial and industrial rivalry between the north and the south of Japan; in other words, between Yokohama and Kobe, for our contemporary regards these as the business centres of north Japan and of south Japan, respectively. What conclusion the *Yimin* will ultimately come to we can not tell, for it has thus far published only one article of a series, but its first showing is unfavourable to Yokohama. It regards cotton and silk as the two chief factors in determining the position of the two places, cotton for Kobe and silk for Yokohama. Now the figures showing the growth of the cotton-spinning industry are these:—

Year	No. of spindles.	Produce in lbs.
1886	215,190	27,933,683
1893	381,781	88,899,533
1897	970,507	221,295,791

On the other hand, the figures for silk are:—

Year	No. of <i>koku</i> of cocoons.	Produce in lbs.
1889	1,184,680	11,480,603
1893	1,686,894	14,799,167
1897	1,927,820	18,257,820

It seen from these tables that, whereas the production of cotton yarns increased nearly eight-fold in the nine-year period 1889-97, the increases in the produce of silk increased only 58 per cent, and on this difference in the rate of development of the two industries the *Yimin* founds an assertion that Kobe promises to outstrip Yokohama as a business centre. To us the estimate seems very misleading, since it takes no account of the monetary values of the two productions. When we consider values, the case stands thus, adopting the *Yimin's* basis:—The industry of which Kobe is the centre produced goods the value of which rose from 7 million yen to 55 millions in the nine-year period 1889-97, and the industry of which Yokohama is the centre produced goods the value of which rose from 68 million yen to 108 million in the same period. Moreover, there is no prospect of any growth of the cotton-spinning industry, for the present, at all events, whereas siliculture develops steadily, and would find a certain market for its produce if only the methods of reeling were improved.

MOLO NOTES.

MOLO, April 6th.
This after General Miller took his departure from this place this morning. The 6th Artillery fired the customary salute. The Tennessee band accompanied the General to the despatch boat, also one battalion of the Tennessee regiment.

The arrival of eighteen recruits assigned to Battery G. of the 6th Artillery, has lightened the hearts of many of the men, who think they now see their way to taking their discharges under General Order No. 40. The majority of the recruits are men who served in the volunteers and therefore know by this time considerable of the duties of a soldier. There are about sixty men in the battery who are able to take their discharge under the order, and they expect that they will be able to leave before long.

On the 7th inst. the troops in this command went upon a reconnaissance to the west of the city. This start was made at 3.30 a.m. The line of march carried the men through Molo, and on for several miles. All the natives met showed a very friendly disposition.

The 6th Artillery, stationed here, are drilling and manoeuvring with four cannons yesterday on this piece of artillery. This illustrates how easily an American can adopt himself to strange circumstances, in times of trouble like these.

April 10th.
On a visit to the firing lines to-day, I could see many insurgents at work throwing up intrenchments, about 2,000 yards from our lines, while off to the northwest, in the timber skirting the Jaro river, many hundreds of the enemy could be located. No action was taken against them, for to take their trenches would only be to give them up again, our troops being already spread over quite as much territory as they can safely protect.

Many of the new men have arrived and are now learning the duties of a true soldier.

Business is improving in town, and the merchants are having better times than they have had for months.

A Katipun spy, or rather a seditious agent, got into the barracks of the native police at Bacolod a few days ago, and urged the men to run away and join a silly Agutinalad agitator named Papa Iso, out in the hills, to fight against the native authorities and against the Americans.

The soldiers would not listen to him, but handed him over to the prison superintendent. He was then taken out into the plaza and shot. The above-named Papa Iso, otherwise called Dionisio Papa, created a disturbance in the southern portion of the island, and recently killed two native officials and ten soldiers, who went to Iso's camp by his request, to parley.

Colonel Smith, of the Californians, is making great progress in amicable intercourse with the Philippine Negros island, just across the way from Molo. They like him immensely, and he deserves it all. He and the rest of the American officers gave a soiree on the 3rd inst., and invited all the Filipino notables, besides having the attendance of General Miller, Mrs. Miller, and other ladies and gentlemen over from Molo. All the prettiest ladies of Negros were present, and some of them played the piano, guitar, and mandolin, and sang divinely. There is no denying the fact that these people can sing and play beautifully.

The California Regiment, band and two native bands attended, and dancing was kept up vigorously. General Miller and his daughter, died next day with the Filipino president and Col. Smith and others also attended.

The *Libertad*, of Bacolod, is very angry with some Manila paper for saying that the natives of Negros were growing anti-American, and so on. (The *Manila Times* did not make the same mistake). The *Libertad* says, very truly, that the

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice, Mr. Justice, Mr. Justice.)

April 27th.

THE "DAILY PRESS" ART SUPPLEMENT.

Wilkins and Co., Chemists, Queen's Road Central, were sued by D. Warren Smith and George Curling, Cox, lessees of the "Hongkong Daily Press" for \$200, the cost of an advertisement inserted in the Art Supplement issued from the "Daily Press" Office.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney General), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dunne, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. J. J. Francis, C.C., instructed by Messrs. Wilkins and Co., appeared for defendants.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock said his lordship would have gathered from the pleadings, which had been filed, the exact nature of the issue which his lordship had to try, and which might be very shortly put in this way: the question was whether or not the document signed by defendants on the 17th June, 1897, and that document alone, was to be regarded by his lordship in the present case. As his lordship would see from the petition, they contended that that document standing by itself and standing alone formed the only contract between the parties, and they would draw his lordship's special attention to the wording of that contract, because they said that it distinctly showed that no other conditions were to be binding upon plaintiffs except the conditions which were mentioned in the contract itself. The language of the contract was as follows in paragraph one of the petition: "The Daily Press Art Supplement." In the first place he would ask his lordship's special attention to the fact that nothing was said of the Diamond year, or of any year. The paragraph continued, "Picturesque Hongkong, space No. 13, series A size seven by six. To the manager, Hongkong Daily Press, Hongkong. Please insert our advertisement in your art supplement (as above) for the sum of dollars 300, 50 cents, to be supplied gratis, and copies at 25 cents per copy for extra copies. With the advertisements of Wilkins and Co., Apothecaries Hall (signed) Wilkins and Co., Hongkong, 17. 6. 1897. \$300. N. B. This order cannot be cancelled, and is subject only to the conditions stated herein. He submitted that the defendants had distinctly entered into this contract, which contained certain conditions as to space, but did not contain a single word about the Diamond Jubilee year. The only thing plaintiffs were bound to do in the future under this contract was to supply 50 copies of the art supplement, and extra copies at the rate of 25 cents each, and it was expressly stated and agreed to between the parties that the order cannot be cancelled, and that it is subject only to the conditions stated herein. Mr. Pollock proceeded to deal with the answer to the petition, criticising the points raised therein.

D. Warren Smith, one of the plaintiffs and joint lessee of the Hongkong Daily Press, corroborated Mr. Pollock's opening. He said that an art supplement was issued by the Straits Times, the work being done by the same people who had been commissioned to execute the Daily Press supplement. When he received the Straits Times supplement towards the end of 1897 he telegraphed home saying he wanted something very much superior. When the Daily Press supplement was sent out defendants refused to accept it or to pay for their advertisement. It was not true that the greater number of the advertisers had refused to pay. \$10,000 out of \$15,000 having been paid. Originally there were to be four colours, but after seeing the Singapore supplement they telegraphed home to the effect that there must be no limit as to colours, and in consequence the expense had been greater.

No other witness was called for plaintiffs. Mr. Francis said he did not purpose to call any witnesses, so his friend might sum up.

Mr. Pollock then summed up.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case for the defence, contended that the contract on which his friend relied was not in itself a contract at all. It was merely order, and that order was given like many other orders, in consequence of statements made, and an invitation held to the public generally and to defendants in particular, suggesting that they should produce certain goods or as in this case insert an advertisement. He submitted if it were a contract in form and not a mere order, suggesting there to be any other documents shown to be in existence having relation to the same subject matter, it would be absolutely necessary to refer to them, if only for the purpose of ascertaining what was the subject matter of this contract; Mr. Francis contended that according to the perspective issued by the Daily Press as to this art supplement and also the advertisements and articles which appeared in the Daily Press in regard to it, this art supplement was intended to be issued to their clients during Jubilee year, and that that supplement should have a circulation of 15,000. He contended that these conditions had not been complied with, and that in consequence his clients were not liable.

His Lordship held that in consequence of the delay defendants were justified in repudiating their order and gave judgment for defendants with costs.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS IN DAILY SESSION.

The commissioners are holding daily meetings in the Audience Reading hall at 10 a.m. in the mornings. Many people have availed themselves of the opportunity offered and expressions of opinion are numerous and diversified. The reception of the proclamation has, as far as can be ascertained been very satisfactory. President Schurman and other members of the commission have received and interviewed a large number of people, foreigners, Spaniards and Filipinos of the representative class, who have expressed themselves being very pleased with the definite, straightforward tone of the proclamation.

As yet the problem of placing it in easy access of the masses has not been solved, owing to the interception of the ambitious military leaders. Friendly natives returning within the lines in the Malolos valley have given the proclamation considerable attention, but their interest soon wears off, as they consider themselves far beyond all troubles now that the soldiers are between the Filipinos and them. However when approached on the question of taking the proclamations back to the Filipinos they appear quite indifferent and very reluctant.

Means have been adopted for distribution among the southern islands and the translations into the Visayan and other dialects is being made as simple and plain as is consistent with the object in view.

Up to date no communication of any kind have been received from the native military or civil officials, but as the proclamation is expressly addressed to the people of the Philippine Islands such things are not to be expected.

—*Manila Times.*

THE RACE BETWEEN THE TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

Some particulars of the race between the two torpedo-destroyers, *Shinonome* and *Murakumo*, are published by the vernacular press, but, inasmuch as there appears to be great uncertainty whether the vessels really engaged in a race, the event does not possess much interest. The *Murakumo*, with her Japanese crew, seems to have been making her way out leisurely when she was overtaken at Aden by the *Shinonome*, with an English crew. The *Murakumo* made very bad weather in the Indian Ocean, rolling through an angle of 34°, and getting some of her iron-work so hot that hands could not be laid on it. She reached Colombo on the evening of the *Shinonome*'s arrival there, and left two days ahead of her competitor, but seems to have been quickly overhauled by the latter, for when she entered Singapore the *Shinonome* was leaving it. The *Shinonome* made Hongkong several days before the *Murakumo*, but was detained there owing to some trouble which involved a trial in the Law Court, the master being summoned by the German consul for drawing a pistol on him. A fine of \$25 or a month's imprisonment was the result. The *Shinonome* ultimately left Hongkong on the 9th instant, and was followed by the *Murakumo* on the 10th, but it is claimed that the vessels were together when passing Chusan, and the *Murakumo* entered Sasebo on the afternoon of the 14th, while the *Shinonome* reached Yokosuka at 5 a.m. on the 16th. It thus claims the credit of having made the journey in much less time than the *Murakumo*, but on the other hand, it may be pleaded that honours are divided, since neither vessel gained any decided advantage over the other after racing openly commenced, assuming that it commenced at all. —*Japan Mail.*

TYPEWRITING PENMANSHIP.

A MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR THE MACHINE.

Writing in the *Journal d'Hygiene*, says a writer in the *Lancet*, Dr. Moreau, of Tours, draws attention to what he qualifies as a remarkable work by Dr. Bizzozero on the advantages which type-writing possesses over the old-fashioned method of communicating ideas to paper. In the opinion of the author, penmanship is fraught with danger to the writer's health in a variety of ways. To begin with, the constrained attitude he is compelled to assume favours a distorted spine, and especially scoliosis, together with venous congestion, headache, epistaxis, dyspepsia, and compression of the abdominal organs, leading to constipation and dyspepsia, the latter disability being an inevitable after-means. The hands have to execute dissimilar work, the penman cannot guide his pen without keeping his eyes glued to its point, and so his vision is bound to suffer; asthenopia being a frequent sequel, owing to the strain of the accommodatory apparatus. He then mentions vertigo and vomiting, frequently complained of, but in children, whose power of accommodation is greater, the complication to be feared is myopia. The use of a typewriter, according to Dr. Bizzozero, is a perfect remedy for all these evils, and for the following reason. The operator sits straight, with head erect and arms at liberty. His lungs have free play, and his abdominal viscera remain uncompressed. His eyes undergo no strain, for he is not obliged to keep them fixed on a moving pen: in fact, after a little practice, he can turn them away from the keys whenever he likes without interrupting his work. The distressing complaint, written on, so common among people who have to live by their pens, has no terrors for the typewriter. His occupation is an amusement to him, and without the least discomfort he can return to it immediately after eating. But it is not to the healthy alone that typewriting presents so many advantages. Numbers of people who have the misfortune to be palsied cannot use a pen, whereas they can express themselves freely, thanks to the machine; and many sufferers from convulsions, fits, or choreoiditis, who have been forbidden to write after the old-fashioned style, can now write as usual, and carry on correspondence with their friends at a distance. If proof were wanting that typewriting has no injurious effect on the eyes, it would be forthcoming in the fact that the blind really become expert manipulators. "Dr. Bizzozero advances rapidly in writing as a hygienic advantage; but the legitimacy of the claim is not very apparent. His contention in favour of legibility is, however, more likely to find acceptance, for in truth there are many hand writings of which the attempted deciphering cannot but be highly injurious to the health of the unfortunate persons whose names are to be deciphered. The handwriting of Dr. Moreau observes, in conclusion, that the skill of dactylography is not likely to be heard for some time to come. Book-keeping will no doubt long serve the cause of penmanship, and what writer of billets-doux would entrust his lucubrations to a mechanical typewriter?"

A GOOD WORD FOR THE POLICE.

"Can See Can Save" writing to the *Singapore Free Press* makes the following remarks upon our local Police Force:—

Years ago I came to the conclusion that not only could the local police not compare with those of any other part of the world, but almost believed that close policing in these parts was an impossible luxury. But like the Wild Man from Borneo I have recently been to Hongkong. After all, things are judged by comparison, and in this case comparisons are really odious. Singapore is nowhere. *Wang Yang* bears shall.

I do not like Hongkong, but in this respect it must be admitted to be centuries before Singapore. You do not find there a dozen cases a day of money and valuables stolen, houses entered, and hats snatched. Nor do you find "once a loss always a loss." I had a valuable watch and chain stolen in Singapore. I gave the maker's name and the number of the watch three hours afterwards. No result from that day to this. Another time a dress suit and shirt all legibly marked with my name went; their loss also being reported. But I never heard of them again. On landing in Hongkong I left a small package in the baggage and with my experience of the Singapore police only went to the Central Station as forlorn hope. A few hours later a Chinese policeman trotted up with my parcel. Another time the "boy" cleared off with all our table ware. My brother went to the station and told his tale. The Inspector pointed to a basket on his table and said, "Is this your little lot?" It was, every prong and knife. This I suppose the local boobies would consider magic. I'm merely good policing.

And the traffic! See Hongkong on a Race Day, when all the place makes for the Happy Valley. A row of Chinese rickshaws and a row going a row of vehicles coming and one going and all in order. Then compare this with Battery Road, the Square or Cavanagh Bridge any day, not particularly noted for its heavy traffic.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

SINGAPORE, April 19th.

Yesterday the Captain and mate of the ship *Benjamin Sewell* were arrested and charged with causing the death of a negro seaman.

The body of the negro was found near Sarkies' Hotel.

The accused were released on bail.

INDIVIDUAL MORALITY & STATE MORALITY.

It is amusing, says the *Japan Mail*, to find the Japanese beginning to comment in very strong terms on the difference between the morality of individuals and the morality of States in the Occident. The individual European or American considers himself bound by a code of strict integrity in his dealing with others. He has a few very beautiful theories about the sphere of each person's rights and the obligation devolving upon each not to trespass on his neighbour's sphere. He is also courteous and considerate in his demeanour, and he subscribes to many sociological doctrines which make for the federation of mankind and the brotherhood of nations. But from the moment when his moral obligations cease to be personal and are shared by his national in common, all these fine principles are discarded, and the practical creed of the robber and the pirate is embraced. Moreover, he has one law for foreign States; another for himself. Thus, when Japan acquired Liaoning by conquest, three of the Great European Powers preached a sermon to her about the impropriety of her act, and about its danger to the integrity of China. She had to surrender the territory, and immediately one of the three appropriated it. What had been wrong and vicious on her part became right and virtuous on theirs. Their conduct towards China is another example. What are they all so anxious to lend money to her? They place no faith in her promises. Her credit stands about as low as a great nation's could be. Yet they compete with each other to furnish funds for her use. The reason is that they thus establish a sort of missionary interest in her possessions. They hope, in short, to make a great profit in the day of her partition. They are governed by motives exactly analogous to those of the miser who lends money to a sick man, and will seize the very life of his medicine pot when he comes to dislodge the debtor's goods. The only remnant of conscience they possess is shown in their selection of euphemisms to disguise the nakedness of their methods. When they encroach upon the territories of another country and destroy its integrity, they pretend that they are "colonizing" whereas in reality they are simply stealing.

We take this pretty indictment from the columns of the *Asahi*. The trouble is that it cannot be gainsaid.

PORT ARTHUR.

The *Kronstadt* *Vestnik* states that work is being carried out day and night on the batteries at Port Arthur which surround the town and the port. The second harbour, which is intended for the use of merchant vessels, is being deepened by means of a steam dredger, and will soon be ready for ships drawing as much as 20 ft. of water. A commercial bank has been established. A church has been projected capable of holding 1,500 to 2,000 men. It will be in the Russian style, and is estimated to cost £30,000.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

STATEMENT BY M. DE FREYCINET.

The Chamber of Deputies the other day continued the discussion of the Army Estimates. M. Armand, says Reuter, maintained that the War Budget amounted in reality to \$75 millions of francs, but he owned that it was impossible even to dream of reducing it, as it was necessary to reply to the armaments of Germany and the increase of her effective by similar measures. The speaker complained of the inferiority of the French army, which he attributed to the fact that too many officers were employed on one year's service. M. de Freycinet, in reply, admitted that the French effectives were inferior to those of a neighbouring Power, but to that they must be resigned on account of the inferiority of population. Nevertheless, beyond a certain figure, increase of numbers did not imply increase of military power. It appeared difficult to manoeuvre in the field, more army corps than existed already on one side and on the other; and he did not think that a few additional army corps could increase the strength of the Power which established them. They could only be used as reserves, and he was certain that the issue of a war would be decided long before they had reached the point of employing these reserves. There was, therefore, no cause for alarm at the increase of their neighbour's effective. France must endeavour to make up for quantity by quality (cheers). "I am proud," added the War Minister, "of all that has been done by France in the last fifteen years for her defence. At the present time we are engaged in transforming our rifles so that they shall be without rival. As to the artillery, I declare it at this moment to be without rival (cheers). The country may therefore have the future with confidence. Let us strive to maintain discipline in the army."—M. Millerand (interrupting): "In all ranks?"—M. de Freycinet: "Let us maintain discipline by our care for the welfare of the Army and by firmness on the part of its chiefs (cheers). The Army should be ready for every emergency, and should bear this always in mind. It is by holding itself ready every day, for the greatest sacrifices that an Army becomes invincible. I, for my part, will do all I can that the Army may rise to the height of its task" (loud cheers).

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

-APRIL-

Metereological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer.....29.98

Thermometer.....69.7

Humidity.....86.0

Rainfall.....7.38

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer.....30.00 29.93

Thermometer.....72 71

Humidity.....70 76

Rainfall.....

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 27th April, 1899.

Chinese—18th of 3rd moon of 25th year of Kwang-shu.

Sun—Rises.....6hr. 6min.

Sets.....5hr. 5min.

High water—Morning.....6hr. 1min.

Afternoon.....10hr. 40min.

Low water—Morning.....5hr. 4min.

Afternoon.....6hr. 10min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.

1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.

1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.

1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 28th April, 1899.

Chinese—19th of 3rd moon of 25th year of Kwang-shu.

Sun—Rises.....6hr. 6min.

Sets.....5hr. 5min.

High water—Morning.....6hr. 1min.

Afternoon.....10hr. 40min.

Low water—Morning.....5hr. 4min.

Afternoon.....6hr. 10min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1400—Chaucer died.

1789—Mutiny of the Bounty.

1881—Ratification of Korean treaty with England.

1888—Privy Council for Japan constituted by Imperial Decree.

1896—The sentences passed upon the Reform leaders at Pretoria commuted.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

English (*Parramatta*) to-morrow.

Indian (*Catherine Apore*) 1st prox.

German (*Preussen*) 2nd prox.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 8th prox.

American (*Nippon Maru*) 10th prox.

American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 18th prox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong on the 5th, arrived at Vancouver at 6 a.m. on the 24th inst.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tamba Maru* (Europe Line) left Kobe via Nogi for this port yesterday, the 26th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 3rd proximo.

The Imperial German Mail Liner *Preussen* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 3rd inst., left Singapore for this port at 9 a.m. to-day, the 27th inst., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday morning, the 2nd proximo.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isla de Cuba.....at Kowloon Dock.

Isla de Luzon....." " "

Henry Kailing....." " "

Haiting....." " "

Irene....." " "

Hongkong Maru....." " "

Chimu....." " "

D. Juan d'Austria.....Cosmopolitan "

Katsuyama Maru....." " "

Hohenzollern....." " "

PASSED THE CANAL.

Ontward—28th March—*Heldberg*, 5th April—*Benlawers*, *Vindobona*, *Kunang*, *Siberia*, *Telena*, 7th April—*Broadway*, *Goodwin*, 11th April—*Bergen*, *Cardigan*, 14th April—*Indrapura*, *Klutuck*, *Laos*, *Bamberg*, *Idonowatz*, *Palatinia*, 18th April—*Glenochy*, *Habicht*, *Kenners*, 21st April—*Japan*, *Baynton*, *Toson*.

Homeward—21st April—*Bayern*, *Caledonian*, *Trieste*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets*, *Marasmus*, and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very tried. Read the following:—"I have tried Scott's Emulsion in case of wasting in young children and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grange Road, Brompton, S.W. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year 1898 has been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 1st May.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1899. [538a]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [59]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS JEWELLERS SILVER SMITHS, and ORFÈVRES. —CHARMS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [40]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS and WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the celebrated CLEMENT, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., L.D. DIAMOND TYRES BICYCLES—PRICE, \$160.

A special reliable Watch made for this climate. Quality A.....\$160.

Quality B.....\$120.

Quality C.....\$80.

Quality D.....\$40.

Quality E.....\$20.

Quality F.....\$10.

Quality G.....\$5.

Quality H.....\$2.

Quality I.....\$1.

Quality J.....\$0.50.

Quality K.....\$0.25.

Quality L.....\$0.10.

Quality M.....\$0.05.

Quality N.....\$0.02.

Quality O.....\$0.01.

Quality P.....\$0.005.

Quality Q.....\$0.002.

Quality R.....\$0.001.

Quality S.....\$0.0005.

Quality T.....\$0.0002.

Quality U.....\$0.0001.

Quality V.....\$0.00005.

Quality W.....\$0.00002.

Quality X.....\$0.00001.

Quality Y.....\$0.000005.

Quality Z.....\$0.000002.

Quality AA.....\$0.000001.

Quality AB.....\$0.0000005.

Quality AC.....\$0.0000002.

Quality AD.....\$0.0000001.

Quality AE.....\$0.00000005.

Quality AF.....\$0.00000002.

Quality AG.....\$0.00000001.

Quality AH.....\$0.000000005.

Quality AI.....\$0.000000002.

